





It is generally agreed that the earth and the moon were originally one mass of fluid. Sir George Darwin stated that the continual rotation of this mass would reduce its spheroidal form to an ellipsoidal one, and this in turn would become pear-shaped. The smaller end would then break off and revolve as a satellite round the large. This did he suppose that the moon came into being. M. Liapounoff, a Russian physicist, raised the objection that the pear shape was not stable. Mr. Jeans therefore took up the problem to settle the dispute. He agrees with the Russian scientists, and concludes that a planet's satellites must be expelled suddenly from the parent body.



## THE WEST RIVER COLLISION CASE.

### JUDGMENT AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL IN REGARD TO LIGHTS.

FAIRWAY QUESTION TO BE FURTHER ARGUED.

The Chief Justice gave his decision yesterday, in regard to the question of lights only, in the Admiralty action in which the Shui On Steamship Company claimed \$100,000 damages from the Standard Oil Company in consequence of a collision between their steamship the *Shui On* and the Standard Oil lighter *Ruth* in the West River on the night of January 15th last. The Standard Oil Company counter-claimed for damages to be assessed.

In the course of his judgment the Chief Justice said: "Two questions arise for the decision of the Court—(1) Was the lighter lying in the fairway? (2) Was she lighted as required by the regulations? As to the first question, fairway, there was a great deal of evidence taken, and it was agreed, at a late stage in the case, that the point should abide the decision of the Court on the question of the lights; the defendants contending, in the alternative, that the *Ruth*, not being in or near a fairway at the time of the collision, was under no obligation to hoist lights. This is a question partly of law and partly of fact, and whilst reserving this point for further argument if desired, I may, however, observe that whilst the Court fully accepts the defendant's evidence that the *Shui On* had been conveyed over the water in question by one or more British torpedo-boats, and considers the plaintiff's evidence on that point halting and unsatisfactory, and further believes that on these occasions the course may have differed somewhat from the course adopted on the night in question, the assessor, after fully considering the evidence of the expert witnesses as a whole, advises me that in his opinion the *Shui On* was justified in taking the course which brought her into collision with the *Ruth*. He says, in reply to my question:—

"I have come to the conclusion that the wreck was lying on the edge of the 'southern-bank,' situated S. 83 degrees W., and about seven cables from the Swallow Light, and in about 8 feet of water at low tide. High water on the 15th of January worked out for Wong Moon, using Brest and also London Bridge as standard ports, gives the time as midnight practically spring tide. So that at 2.15 a.m. on January 16th, over the position of the wreck, there would be some 12 feet 8 inches of water. So I am strongly of opinion that had the *Ruth* not been there the *Shui On*, although set down by the wind and tide from the usual track, would have had sufficient water to take her over the bank and into the Southern Channel."

"As to the evidence of lights, the defendant's case is that the *Ruth* was fully equipped with lights as required by the Hongkong regulations. It is not contested she was possessed of these lights on the night in question; that she invariably hoists her own lights when the *Comet* is standing by; that it is a common practice of the crew to do so; and that there was no reason why they should depart from the usual practice on that night; that, in fact, the crew of the *Comet* saw her lights up when they left her about 2 a.m., and, further, that after the collision two red lights and one white light, which are the lights which the *Ruth* crew swear to have been hoisted and alight at the time of the collision, were missing.

After analysing the evidence of the defendant's witnesses on the question of lights, and also the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses and of independent witnesses, his lordship said, with reference to the latter, that if the evidence of the Chief Officer of the *On Lee* and the evidence of the pilot of the *Shun Lee* was to be believed, the presumption was strong that there was no light visible on the *Ruth* when the *On Lee* passed her about 10 p.m., or when the *Shun Lee* passed after 1 a.m. "I think the comment of the defendant's counsel is fair, that they are independent witnesses in the sense of not being in the employment of either side." His lordship then proceeded to examine at length the evidence of both sides in regard to the collision, and said that he regarded as of great importance the evidence of Mr. Gillies, Chief Officer on the *Shui On*. He was the officer on the bridge at the time of the collision, and if he was telling the truth it disposed of the story of the two men alleged to have been on board the *Ruth* in so far

(Continued on next column.)

## MISSING FLOUR.

The case was concluded at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in which four Chinese were charged with receiving 130 bags of flour, the property of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, well knowing them to have been stolen.

Much more evidence was called, and after lengthy addresses by counsel, the jury, who retired and were absent for half-an-hour, returned a verdict of guilty against the first and second prisoners, who were shopkeeper and accountant respectively, and not guilty against the other two, who were shop coolies.

His lordship considered the charge a serious one and sentenced the first prisoner to three years' hard labour. The second prisoner, in view of his youth, and the probability that he was acting under influence, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

### THE N.Y.K.'S RECORD.

During the 30 years the N.Y.K. has been engaged in business, its vessels had made (at September 30th, 1915) 53,236 voyages, totalling 66,931,602 miles, with a loss of 27 vessels wrecked and 378 lives lost (254 passengers and 122 crew.) Considering the difficulties and dangers of navigation on many parts of the Japan coast, with fogs, snowstorms, hurricanes and typhoons, the record of the N.Y.K. is an excellent one, and the splendid achievement in getting the passengers and crew of the *Yasaka Maru* away from the doomed ship in about 10 minutes without the loss of a single life is one of which the company has every reason to be proud.

As lights and their presence on board was concerned. The evidence given by the Captain of the *Shui On*, the Quartermaster, and the No. 2 pilot as to the collision was clear and emphatic, and taking into consideration the fact that the *Shui On* was on the most critical part of her voyage, with both her watchkeepers—the Chief Officer and Pilot—freshly come on watch, it was difficult to conceive how, if the *Ruth's* lights had been burning, these officers could have missed seeing them, and in sufficient time to avoid collision.

"As to the 'improbable story' put forward by the *Ruth's* witnesses regarding the lights, it became desirable, said his lordship to test the evidence of the latter to ascertain how far it was reliable, and whether there were material discrepancies in the evidence of the two men alleged to be on board, which would justify the Court in holding that the story, at once improbable, was in fact incredible.

His lordship proceeded to examine this evidence and remarked that experience in those Courts showed that Chinese witnesses had rarely much idea of distance, but he could not agree with the contention of the counsel that little if any importance attached to these particulars in the preliminary act, the object of which was to obtain from the parties statements of the facts at a time when they were fresh in their recollection, and before either party shaped his case, and in this case discrepancies in particulars required, having regard to the story on which the defendant's relied, were most material. The discrepancies were obvious. It was idle to contend that the discrepancies which had been discovered were not material when he was testing the truth of the story. The position of the sampan, the oars, and the life-buoys mentioned by defendant's witnesses constituted the *piece de resistance* of the tale.

In face of the facts he was of the opinion that the story of the two men in the sampan who said that they left the *Ruth* when the collision took place, was absolutely incredible.

"I desire to add that this finding as to lights does not imply any reflection on the witnesses who speak as to the equipment of the *Ruth's* lights. It is quite possible, and in fact probable, that her lights were hoisted, as stated in evidence, at an earlier period of the night, but owing to the force of the wind, and heavy sea and spray, they would not burn. There is, however, no doubt whatever in the opinion of the Court that they were not alight at the time of the collision. In so far as the question of the lights is concerned, my decision is in favour of the plaintiffs."

Mr. Alabaster, who represented the plaintiffs, asked if any indication could be given as to when the question of fairway would be argued.

Mr. Potter, who, along with Mr. Jenkin, appeared on behalf of the Standard Oil Company, asked that this might be decided in Chambers, and his lordship agreed.

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, May 16th.

### THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Like a bolt from the blue came the announcement last Friday that the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications had been ordered by the Government not to issue silver against their respective notes. It was known that the Government suffered from a scarcity of ready money, and "frenzied finance" was perhaps to be expected, but no one dreamed that the particular measure taken would be adopted. Consequently the greatest anxiety was felt throughout the capital and further afield. No one knew exactly how matters stood, and this uncertainty added to the gravity of the situation. Most people regarded the Government action as a huge mistake. The Cabinet's declaration had not the virtue of a moratorium, and when it was learned that the foreign banks were unwilling to assist the two national banks the worst was feared. The effect on the national credit was foreseen, but what made most people apprehensive was the thought as to how the troops would receive the announcement.

Naturally, all business was brought to a standstill. It is true that the Chinese merchants carried on under instructions from the police authorities. No one cared to risk the dire penalties threatened for refusing to accept the notes of the two Banks concerned, but still, they made inquiries before completing transactions as to how payment was to be made, and the answer to these inquiries determined the price of the commodities. The Government services accepted notes as usual, but the difficulty was to obtain silver.

The two Banks kept their doors open and showed great readiness to cash their own notes for smaller denominations, but the man who wanted silver found little satisfaction in being handed one-dollar notes. The money-changer, who usually had piles of silver and copper coins on view, removed these, and evinced a certain hesitation to part with silver. However, they are now giving five twenty-cent pieces for a dollar instead of six as before, and 133 coppers for a dollar. The situation to-day is easier, and there is a great feeling of hopefulness that the crisis will be overcome in the course of a day or two.

I am told that both banks have in hand something like 35 million dollars, and that it is proposed to utilise this for payment of loan obligations and railway loan charges, thus maintaining China's credit with foreign nations, believing that the internal situation can be adjusted fairly easily. This reserve will also afford enough to pay the troops. Yesterday, however, I was told that the Foreign Ministers had approached the Government with a suggestion that a scheme be devised whereby a certain proportion of the bank funds may be released monthly in order that foreign business may be continued. Immediately the banks suspended payment on Friday the foreign firms refused to accept the notes of the two banks, and consequently nothing could be done, as the Chinese proffered the only money that they possessed, which was, of course, Chinese money.

There is a tendency to blame the Cabinet for the suspension of payment. Mistaken the action undoubtedly was, and harmful its effects will prove, but as China contrives to emerge from apparently insuperable difficulties it may be expected that the financial crisis will be settled before long. One theory which the Chinese like to believe is that the Japanese were buying the notes of the two banks with the intention of presenting these and causing the banks to fail. As their note issue is almost unlimited, the probabilities of such action naturally loom very seriously in the vision of those who know what can be done.

### POLITICAL.

The event of the week is the formation of the Government in the South by the four provinces which have repudiated Peking. Such action may have seemed logical and correct to those who are guiding the affairs of these provinces, but here it is regarded as a mistake, not from the point of Peking but of Canton. By forming a government these provinces have made it unlikely that others who might have joined them will care to play second fiddle to Canton. In other words, it is felt here that the Southern Confederacy will be limited to our provinces and will not receive any accession of numbers or strength as might have been

expected had they waited and formed a larger confederacy. Then it is interesting to note that the Cabinet, feeling its own strength, has defied the Southern Government, and, in a very scathing and critical telegram, Tsim Chi Jui scores the Southern leaders for presuming to imagine that a minority such as they are should dictate to the established Government of China and for regarding themselves as in a position to speak for the people of China. Tsim, though not a statesman, made a very effective reply to the Declaration of the South. Interest is added to his message by the fact that it was written by his own hand.

There seems to be a feeling that the Peace Conference at Shanghai will not have the results anticipated. The Government is becoming restive. It dislikes the uncompromising attitude of the Southerners, and apparently concludes that if there is to be a resumption of fighting it may as well be commenced at once. But perhaps this is only bluff.

### MINISTERIAL.

Certain ministerial changes are announced unofficially this week. Sun Pao Chi, who took the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance in the new Cabinet, has resigned and shows that he means it by leaving the capital for Tientsin. It is suggested that he feels aggrieved in that as Minister of Finance he was not consulted regarding the declaration of the so-called moratorium. He will be succeeded by Chow Tsz Chi. It is suggestive of Chinese methods to point out that Chow was selected for this position at least six months ago, but only after devious ways has he been appointed as last. Lu Cheung Hsing, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who handled the negotiations with Japan very skillfully, has also resigned, and it is reported that a successor will be found in his former Vice-Minister, Tsao Ju Ling.

### AUTOMOBILE ON THE CITY WALL.

An interesting exhibition was witnessed by a number of foreigners on Monday when an automobile, driven by Mr. Dewette, of Frazar & Co., climbed the ramp behind the American Legation and was received with shouts of applause from the American soldiers who waited on the top. Then the car was driven along the wall to the Chienmen, and afterwards descended the same ramp. The trial was a great success for the automobile, which has the distinction of being the first to run along the Peking city wall. The three passengers in the car were Dr. Reinsch (the American Minister), Mr. C. Denby (of the Humobile Co.), and Mr. W. H. Donald.

### PERSONAL.

Mr. David Fraser, the *Times* correspondent, will soon become a Benedict. The lady is coming out from home.

Sir Richard Dane, who was a most enthusiastic pedestrian, has now succumbed to the motor-fascination. He bought a car in Shanghai.

Lady Jordan is preparing for her departure for home this month.

There have been a number of American notabilities in Peking these last few days. Miss Sedmore, the well-known writer on Japan, is here for a few days. Miss Carl, the distinguished artist who painted the famous portrait of the old Dowager Empress, has arrived here and will remain several months. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chaplain Andrews, who are proceeding to Kweichow specially to study mammals in the interior, spent a few days here before going south.

Mr. A. Ramsay, formerly of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, who has been editing the *Peking Daily News* for two years, is severing his connection with that journal.

### SOLDIER SETTLERS FOR THE EMPIRE.

### OFFER FROM VICTORIA.

Sir H. Rider Haggard, speaking at a luncheon given him by the Victorian Melbourne Royal Colonial Institute, announced amid enthusiasm that the Premier, Sir Alexander Peacock, had written to him:—

"We are prepared to extend to all United Kingdom ex-Service men and their families the same advantages as regards land settlement or otherwise as we give to our returned Australian soldiers. The men will require to be selected in England in some approved fashion."

Sir H. Rider Haggard delivered a stirring Imperial address which greatly impressed the representative gathering. He said he had been "puzzled at home" wishing to tempt men out of Britain. He was doing nothing of the sort. He simply wanted to catch for the benefit of the Empire those who flew overseas. "If a man was determined to go from Britain then he would say for God's sake let him go somewhere where his own flag flies. The whole Empire was the home of the Empire's sons."

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## SUMMER FURNISHING FABRICS.

JUST TO HAND

CASEMENT CLOTHS  
WITH COLOURED BORDERS.

INEXPENSIVE. DAINTY. EFFECTIVE.

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

FULL RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.  
CRETONNES LINENS

AND TAFETAS.

ALL ABOVE MATERIALS ARE

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## BUY EXCHEQUER BONDS.

This is the most effective way in which you can

HELP TO WIN THE WAR.

## BUY SOME NOW.

It will give you the feeling that

you are doing something really

worth while. There's an element

of chance in it, too, that makes

it sporting. If the Huns Win,

bang goes your saxeence! They

won't win, though. Posterity

demand that they shan't, and

YOUR SILVER BULLETS

WILL STOP THEM.

## SANATOGEN CO. (CHINA).

HEAD OFFICE: 1, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

BEG to announce that their preparations SANATOGEN, FORMAMINT, etc., are made exclusively at the PENZANCE (Cornwall, ENGLAND) and LONDON WORKS OF THE SANATOGEN CO., LONDON. Their Company is exclusively BRITISH and is included in the "WHITE LIST" issued by the CONSUL-GENERAL, SHANGHAI. They have appointed Messrs. MOW FUNG & Co. to act as their Sole Wholesale Agents for Hongkong and South China, who will maintain stocks and supply their Goods at Prices which can be obtained on application to their Office, No. 19, Des Voeux Road Central.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR KOBE AND MOJI

## THE Steamship

"KATHLEEN" will be despatched on or about the 5th June, taking cargo for Kobe and Moji. For freight and other information apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 25th May, 1916. [738]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY 10-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th instant, commencing at 3.45 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [736]

## NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG to sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and China. We have This Day authorised Mr. GEORGE MASON LAKIN to sign the name of our Firm by Procurement in Hongkong and China. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [734]

## NOTICE

THE Undersigned having acquired the interest in the "Von Kiegan" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR. Full particulars and prices for installations from THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD., Telephone 236, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [419]



## ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, PAINTERS, PLUMBERS and SHOEMAKERS to H.M. Naval Yard. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filed in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than Noon, THURSDAY, 28th June, 1916. C. D. J. BELL, Chief Constructor. H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, 18th May, 1916. [721]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 20th May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the "Toy Kisen Kaisha" Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown) Kennedy Town, SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR, ex ss. "CHIVO MARU",

Comprising:—Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass port scuttles and frames, Brass Saloon window frames and windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper whistle and siren, Brass signal gun, Engine Room telegraphs and compasses, Electric water-tight slutter box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc., and

One Searchlight. N.B.—Further sales will be notified later. On View from FRIDAY, the 26th inst. Catalogues on application. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [719]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the "Toy Kisen Kaisha" Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown) Kennedy Town, SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE, ex ss. "CHIVO MARU",

Comprising:—Leather Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc.

On View from MONDAY, the 29th inst. Catalogues on application. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [731]

## FOR SALE

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three huge directing valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve with valve, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months. 1,383 lbs.—Self-Heating Steel. 1,877 lbs.—L. & A. Turning Steel. 920 lbs.—Drill Chisel Steel. 2,300 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel. and One hundred Kilos Metal Packing. Open to Offers. For further particulars, apply to—GEO. P. LAMBERT, 4, Duddell Street. [411]

## PUBLIC COMPANY

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1916. The REGISTER or SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th May, to THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1916, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, PHILIP R. WOLFF, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [732]

## 4½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

THE Public is hereby informed that the Subscription List to the above LOAN will be Closed on 26th May, 1916, and not as heretofore advertised.

The terms are as under:—The Price of issue is 95%. The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations. The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February, 1920, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date. Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above Loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue. The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan. Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange. Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. 40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds. The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds. G. TISDALL, Manager, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, 15th May, 1916. [702]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, G. FRIEN, HILL, BERGDAL &amp; CO., F. LORRIA (IN LIQUIDATION).

CREEDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1916. Dated the 12th May, 1916. J. HENNESSEY SETH, A.S.A., Liquidator. [698]

## TO LET

## NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

CRAGMIN EAST, 180, THE PEAK, Unfurnished. 4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK. KELLETT CREST, 65, PEAK. No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown. "SHORNLIFFE" Garden Road, to let. FURNISHED, 6 Rooms. No. 4, Barkow Road. "WOODBURY" Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916. "GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1916. "HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VUE VILLAS, 21, PEAK, Unfurnished. No. 28, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [35]

## NOW ON SALE.

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1916.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

To be obtained from THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,750 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUFF & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road. Apply on premises or to—LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators. [705]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS and Tennis Court. Within 10 minutes of Tram. Apply—H. A. LAMBERT. [720]

## TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—WILKINSON & GIBST. [691]

## TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [623]

## TO LET

OFFICES in Second Floor, 4, BAKER'S BUILDINGS. Reasonable rent. Apply to—THE UNION TRADING Co., 5, Queen's Buildings. [674]

## TO LET

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, RUSSEL, BROCKELMAN & Co. [672]

## TO LET

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply to—DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON. [630]

## TO LET

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars etc., apply—THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [665]

## TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

## TO LET

NO. 4, DES VUE ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

## TO LET

A HOUSE in Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [67]

## TO LET

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon. THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED FLAT in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Kalkbarr Avenue, Kowloon. Apply—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [662]

## TO LET

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road. No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK GODOWNS, as Warehouse. No. 1, and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [52]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

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QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VUE ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th May, 1916.

## MR. ASQUITH AND THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

On the occasion of the dinner at which the Government entertained the French Senators and Deputies in London last month, Mr. Asquith delivered a crushing and categorical reply to the hypocritical speech which the German Imperial Chancellor had made a few days previously in the Reichstag on the subject of the war. Herr BETHMANN-HOLLWEG sought, by an elaborate travesty of the facts, to represent Germany as an injured innocent, who "did not want this war," but, having had it forced upon her by the "lust for power on the part of her neighbours," is now playing the rôle of the saviour of Europe. Germany, he declared, would never again of her free-will "surrender to the rule of reactionary Russia the peoples who have been liberated by Germany and her Allies between the Baltic Sea and the Volynian swamps, be they Poles, Lithuanians, Balts, or Letts." This determination was evidently not due to altruistic motives, but was dictated by a desire to prevent Russia, "with the aid of French gold," from using the land of the Vistula as a gate of invasion and falling upon "unprotected Germany." Poland after the war will be a new Poland. In the West, too, Germany will create for herself guarantees that Belgium shall not be made into "an Anglo-French vassal State and a military and economic bulwark against Germany." Germany cannot again give over to Latinization the long-oppressed Flemish race. "Are we not even now striving to restore the life of the country as far as war allows?" exclaimed the Chancellor, with a fine contempt for the fact that millions of Belgians are being kept alive by the charitable contributions of other nations because the country has been denuded of everything by the brutal invader. As

Mr. ASQUITH pointed out, "the Poles have already had some illuminating experiences as to what is meant in Berlin by 'free evolution along the lines of the mother tongue.' The attempt to Germanize Prussian Poland has been for the last 20 years at once the strenuous purpose and the colossal failure of Prussian domestic policy. The use of the Polish language in schools was restricted until it was only allowed for religious instruction, and finally even this concession was withdrawn and the little Polish children had to learn to say their prayers in German. The wholesale strike of the children, the barbarous floggings that were inflicted on them, the arrests and imprisonment of their mothers, form a black chapter even in the annals of Prussian culture. It is with this record that the Chancellor sheds tears over the fate of what he calls 'the long-suppressed Flemish race,' and declares it to be the future mission of Germany to secure for them 'a sound evolution based on their mother tongue.' What, I wonder, do the Flemish race themselves think of the prospect which is so opened out to them? The Chancellor goes on to say that after the war there must be a new Belgium which is not to be a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans who have burnt their churches and pillaged their towns and laid waste their fields and trampled on their liberties there is to be in the future the 'collaboration of neighbours.' A new development, indeed, of the theory of the rights and duties of neighbour-hood! My answer is a very simple one. We, the Allies, desire and are determined to see once again the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton and wicked invasion of her freedom, and that which has been broken down must be repaired and restored."

The Chancellor's justification of the campaign of "frightfulness" at sea as "a legitimate measure of self-defence" against the attempt of Germany's enemies to obtain by "starvation and blockade what they could not achieve by their arms," was destroyed by his own admissions. For he went on to declare, in a spirit of braggadocio, that the German people possessed "a perfectly gigantic moral reserve," that enabled it to diminish the standard of life, which had greatly risen in the last decades. Nothing would be achieved by the enemy if Germany had for the time to return, as regards consumption of meat and other conditions of life, to the state of things which existed in the 'seventies. The enemy should remember that the men of 1870 were "strong enough to distribute strong blows." In other words, the Germans are in no danger of being starved. The Chancellor proceeded to attack England and her Allies for their indifference to "the rights of neutrals in legitimate trade and traffic with the Central European States." He complained that England "had not shrunk even from forbidding the humane efforts of American philanthropists, such as the efforts to send milk to German children." We know, of course, from Lord ROBERT CRICHT that this talk about the shortage of milk is cant and humbug, because the Germans have plenty of dairy cattle of their own, to say nothing of those which they filched from Belgium without any concern for the children of that country. Milk, it may be explained in parenthesis, can be used for making nitro-glycerine. The hollowness of Germany's laboured excuses for her acts of piracy was clearly revealed by Mr. ASQUITH, who reminded his audience that the German submarine blockade of Great Britain was in fact commenced and developed long before our Order-in-Council of March, 1915. Among other instances, the Dutch vessel *Marie* and the American vessel the *IV. P. Frye*, both carrying food to the British Isles, were sunk respectively in September, 1914, and January, 1915. On February 4th, 1915, the German Government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of the United Kingdom with the avowed purpose of cutting off all our overseas supplies. It was not till March 11th that we announced those measures against German trade which the Chancellor now suggests were the cause of the German submarine policy. In adopting and pursuing a policy of economic pressure the Allies are, of course, exercising a belligerent right expressly sanctioned by the two greatest German Chancellors, BISMARCK and CAPPILLI, recognized by every fighting Power in the Old World and the New, and they have endeavoured and are endeavouring to mitigate as far as possible the resulting

inconvenience to neutral trade. They are prepared to justify the legality of all the measures they have taken as covered by the principles and spirit of international law applied to the developments of modern war. They have been carried out with the strictest regard to humanity, and, added Mr. ASQUITH, "we are not aware of a single instance of a neutral life lost by reason of the Allies' blockade."

With great ingenuity Herr BETHMANN-HOLLWEG endeavoured further to enlist the sympathies of neutral nations and strengthen the resistance of his own people by distorting Mr. ASQUITH's utterances in regard to the terms of peace. He made a great point of the fact that on December 8th he declared Germany's readiness to talk about peace. His actual words on the occasion referred to were: "If I am to speak of peace proposals I must first see the peace proposals of our enemies. If our enemies come to me with peace proposals proper to the dignity and assuring the safety of Germany, then we are always ready to discuss them." "What, therefore, the Chancellor means by a readiness on his part to enter into negotiations," commented Mr. ASQUITH, "is that the initiative should come from us, and the decision rest with him. In other words, we are to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated and we are not going to be defeated." Despite the arrogance of his attitude, however, the Chancellor is aggrieved because the Allies have shown no disposition to avail themselves of his magnanimous offer. With Mr. ASQUITH, indeed, he is highly indignant for insisting upon "the complete and final destruction of the military power of Prussia as the preliminary condition of all peace negotiations." This meant that "united and free (?) Germany" was again to become "impotent as in former centuries, exposed to every lust for power on the part of its neighbours, the whipping-boy of Europe, bound in fetters till after the war as regards the development of its economic strength." What Mr. ASQUITH did say as far back as November, 1914, was that "we should not sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia was wholly and finally destroyed." That is to say, "as a result of the war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered and swayed by the over-mastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste." Great Britain and France, added Mr. ASQUITH, entered the war not to strangle Germany, not to wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with (to use the Chancellor's language) "the free exercise of her peaceful endeavours." We were driven to take up arms in order to prevent Germany (which for this purpose means Prussia) from establishing a position of military menace and dominance over her neighbours.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer *Alhira*, with the Hongkong mail of the 7th April, arrived in London on the 23rd inst.

Kowloon residents are not to lack amusement during the summer nights, for we understand that an open-air cinema is to be established on a piece of land near Chatham Road. A numerous signed petition was sent to the Government by the Kowloon residents, as a result of which the Governor-in-Council has given the required permission.

We are informed that arrangements have been made with the Humphrey Bishop Co. to give an entertainment in the theatre of the Peak Club on Monday next at 9.30 p.m., when a specially selected programme will be performed. Tickets \$2, available for members and their friends, may now be had at the Peak Club. The Cinematograph entertainment advertised for the 2nd June has been postponed till the 9th idem.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese named Tam Chik, manager of the King On firm, of Wing Kut Street, was summoned by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports for importing 22 bags of rice without a permit. Mr. Lloyd, who prosecuted, said the Crown Solicitor wanted a day fixed to argue the legal aspect of the case. The whole point seemed to be concerned with the definition of the word "import." The Magistrate decided that they should go on with the evidence and deal with the law afterwards, and after evidence had been called the case was remanded.



# THE WAR.

## BATTLE OF VERDUN.

### FURIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND PEACE.

STRIKING STATEMENT.

NEW GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FURY OF BATTLE UNDIMINISHED.

ENEMY PENETRATES TO CUMIERES.

PARIS, May 24th.  
5.20 p.m.

The battle of Verdun continued with undiminished fury in the night. To-day's communiqué states that the Germans attempted a powerful offensive eastward of Deadman Hill. After an intense struggle, in which every foot of the ground was contested, the enemy, at the cost of heavy sacrifices, succeeded in penetrating to the village of Cumieres, and also took one trench.

It appears that the enemy effectives employed at Deadman Hill since the 21st May exceed three Divisions.

Artillery preparations and infantry attacks succeeded one another with unabated violence in the region of Haumont and Douaumont. Despite furious assaults, regardless of human life, the Germans only succeeded in gaining a footing in some elements eastward of Fort Acel. Attempts against our position westward of the fort and at the fort itself were frustrated.

A bombardment is proceeding in Woivre.

The enemy attempted to advance under cover of poison gas in Champagne, but was thrown back by our batteries.

## FRENCH ATTACK ON DOUAUMONT.

HOW THEY REACHED THE FORT

PARIS, May 24th.

The French lines south of Douaumont whence the main attack was made, were only 350 yards distant from the fort. The defence was so formidable that it was an hour before the first triumphant Frenchmen arrived at the fort. This was really remarkable rapidity. There were two lines of trenches before the fort, lavishly fortified. The first was reached in a quarter of an hour, and the occupants were either bayoneted or captured. Waves of assailants then rushed the second line, where the resistance was more serious. Twice the French were driven back, and then reinforcements were released and carried the trench with irresistible dash, and reached the fort, where they were joined by columns from the west. The garrison resisted in every corner and cellar, but were driven out by bayonet and bomb to the north-eastern corner. The fiercest fighting continued all night. The French are confident that they will secure the whole position, while the conviction is growing in Paris that the moment of decision of the whole Verdun battle is imminent.

## NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## SUBMARINE WARFARE

LONDON, May 24th.

The following vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean:—

*Adamantos Korais* (Greek steamer).  
*Tjomo* (Norwegian steamer). The crews of both vessels were saved.

*Fabricetti* (Italian sailing-ship).  
*Myosotis* (French sailing-ship).

## GERMAN SUBMARINE MINED.

AMSTERDAM, May 24th.

The *U 22* struck a mine near Zebruggo and received serious damage. The vessel was towed into Ostend.

## GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## SIR EDWARD GREY AND PEACE.

A STRIKING STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 25th.

In the House of Commons, during the report stage of the Vote of Credit, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald called attention to the recent interviews with Sir Edward Grey and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. The latter, they said, contained nothing conflicting with Sir Edward Grey's which was sufficient to prevent a rapprochement towards peace, but it insinuated that the continuance of the war was only due to Britain's undivulged obligations to her Allies.

Sir Edward Grey replied that if he believed that the German Government and German opinion inclined to the belief that the war had reached the stage at which the Allies could bring peace, compatible with their ends, nearer by speeches about peace he would make dozens of speeches. But the time had not arrived. He could make no statement about peace conditions except after consultation with the Allies.

Sir Edward Grey pointed out that his interview contained no new declaration, nor was there anything new in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's interview, except a lie about our attitude towards the Bosnia crisis. It was impossible to reason with the German people so long as they were fed with lies and knew nothing of the truth. The real thing responsible for prolonging the war was that the German Government kept telling the people that they had won the war or were going to win it next week, and that the Allies were beaten. The Allies were not beaten, and were not going to be beaten. They were going to win.

The first step towards peace would be a recognition of that fact by the German people. He paid a warm tribute to the defence of Verdun in a long battle. France was saving not only herself but also the Allies. Diplomacy's present duty was to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and to support to the uttermost common naval and military measures to bring the war to a stage not yet reached, in which the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace would be with the Allies. (Loud cheers.)

LATER.

The interview with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, mentioned by Sir Edward Grey, was given to an American journalist on the 23rd inst. and grossly misrepresented Great Britain's aims and actions prior to the war. The German Chancellor also declared:—"Only when Statesmen take the war situation as the map shows it, and honourably desire to discuss peace proposals, shall we approach peace."

## BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

IN A SAD PLIGHT.

LONDON, May 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said that but for the parcels of food sent from Great Britain, many of the British prisoners in Germany would be starved. He dissented from the suggestion that there should be reprisals. Lord Robert Cecil expressed grave anxiety regarding the future.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## EMPIRE-DAY IN BRITAIN.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, May 24th.

That Empire Day held a special significance this year was emphasised not merely by the Government's recognition but by imposing demonstrations throughout the Kingdom. A message from Mr. Rudyard Kipling says:—"Knowing as nations what we are fighting for, and realising as men and women the resolve that has been added to us by what each has endured, we go forward now under the proud banner of griefs and losses to greater effort and endurance, and if necessary, heavier sacrifice, equal sponsors for the deliverance of mankind."

## SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, May 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to the King on Empire Day as follows:—"On behalf of your Majesty's Armies now in France, representative of every part of your Majesty's Dominions, we respectfully submit the assurance of our loyal devotion to your Majesty and the principles of freedom and justice symbolised for us by the Crown and Flag of the British Empire."

His Majesty replied:—"I warmly appreciate the assurance of loyal devotion you send in the name of the Armies of the British Empire serving under your command. Tell them with what pride and interest I follow their fortunes, and of my confidence that success will crown their efforts. May the comradeship of the battlefield knit still closer together the peoples of my Dominions and the Mother Country in the age of peace, which, if it please God, will be the fruit of this long and arduous war."

## THE IRISH PROBLEM.

## WILL THE VICEROYALTY BE ABOLISHED?

LONDON, May 24th.

The *Times* says it is understood that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Bonar Law individually and informally conferred with the Nationalist and Ulster leaders. The atmosphere last night was more favourable to a settlement than since the revolt.

The *Daily Express* says that Mr. Asquith will to-morrow announce the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty, and Lord Wimborne will be offered another post under the Government.

The *Daily News* says that the Ministerial idea of a future settlement is that if the Irish leaders agree to the establishment of separate Parliaments for Ulster and the rest of Ireland after the war this will facilitate the establishment at present of a Coalition Executive for Ireland.

## AMENDMENT TO COMPULSION BILL.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Compulsion Bill had allowed a man leaving work of national importance two months in which to look for another job, without becoming a soldier. An amendment made by the House of Lords reduces this period to a fortnight, and this will be considered by the House of Commons to-day. Hence the Bill is unlikely to become law before to-morrow.

## AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY COMMONS.

LONDON, May 25th.

The House of Commons adopted the amendment by 190 votes to 69, after Mr. George Cave, K.C., had pointed out that it was confined to men who had joined their present occupation since August, and thus affected only those who entered these occupations to avoid military service.

## BRITAIN'S SUPPLY OF MEN.

LONDON, May 25th.

An official return shows that there is an Army Corps of men of military age in Government departments, including 30,000 in the Post Office.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## INDIA'S FUTURE PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

"DIFFICULTIES MUST BE OVERCOME."

LONDON, May 24th.

The *Times* Empire-Day edition contains lengthy articles on India's future place in the Empire and on the Indian States. The article on the former outlines the difficulties in the way of settlement, especially the question of India Office control, but it emphasises that the difficulties must be overcome. The task would require much time and infinite patience, but it can be done, and unless British statesmanship becomes bankrupt in genius it will be done.

The second article emphasises the impossibility of disregarding the Indian States in constitutional and political developments after the war, and the necessity of establishing some organic connection between the Raj and the ruling Princes, to enable the latter to have a voice in the settlement of questions in which they and their subjects are vitally interested. It says the time has come to work out a scheme for the Council Princes to deal with such matters on a definite constitutional footing with the necessary safeguards. It also calls attention to the necessity of upholding the rights and status of the Princes in questions of precedence, etc.

## GERMANY'S NEW WAR CREDIT.

AMSTERDAM, May 24th.

A new Vote of Credit of \$500,000,000 will shortly be submitted to the Reichstag.

## NEW BRITISH AIR BOARD

LONDON, May 24th.

In the House of Lords Lord Curzon announced that the new Air Board will consist of Lord Curzon, Admirals Tudor and Vaughan-Lee, Generals Sir D. Henderson and Brancor, Lord Sydenham, and Major Baird.

## IMPORTANT SHIPPING COMBINE

LONDON, May 24th.

The Cunard Line has arranged to absorb the Commonwealth and Dominion Lines.

## RUSSIAN ROYALTY AT ODESSA.

TSAR REVIEWS TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, May 24th.

The Tsar, Tsaritsa, and Tsarevitch have arrived at Odessa, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The Tsar reviewed the troops.

## A PROMOTION QUESTION.

LONDON, May 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to Colonel Yate, said there was no reason to suppose that the claims to promotion of officers who were serving in the Indian Army Reserve at the outbreak of war had not been duly considered.

## NEW MILITARY SECRETARY.

LONDON, May 24th.

Major-General Peyton has been gazetted Military Secretary, replacing the Duke of Teck.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT AND PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

Colonel Roosevelt has accepted an offer by a Committee of Republicans from 30 States to work on behalf of his candidacy for the Presidency.

## WHOLESALE BUTCHERY.

According to a German report the men in a French detachment recently surrendered at Verdun, and then resumed their arms and attacked the Germans in the rear, thereby necessitating drastic measures. It transpired, however, that in reality the Frenchmen were cut off from their fellows and that they refused to surrender. They inflicted terrible losses upon the Germans, but eventually found it impossible to cut their way through, they surrendered. Thereupon the Germans, after the men had been disarmed, commenced a wholesale slaughter. Many of the Germans were disgusted with the butchery.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## INDO-CHINA AFFAIRS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—In continuation of my letters referring to the Indo-China Company which you have been good enough to publish, and referring particularly to the letter inserted in your issue of the 17th instant, it has occurred to me that the information covered by the questions asked at the meeting and by your correspondents might be available to shareholders by an examination of the Company's books. For this purpose I thought of suggesting that two Accountants be nominated to investigate into these matters, and to report fully thereon to the shareholders.

This course, excellent as it may be, will, however, never commend itself to the Company's General Managers, who will undoubtedly take refuge behind one of the clauses of the Company's Articles and refuse the investigation on the ground that such an investigation will be contrary to the interests of the Company. A clause giving the Directors the right to refuse inspection, not to say investigation, exists in the Articles, and, apparently, its provision is effective.

It seems a paradox, nevertheless, that despite the fact that the General Managers are the servants of the Company, and the shareholders its proprietors, the proprietors themselves cannot obtain from the servant the terms under which such servants are employed.

As it appears almost a certainty that the Articles will be used as a bar by the Directors to prevent the disclosure to the shareholders of the existing agreement with the General Managers and, amongst other things, the particulars of their charges and the charges which it is proposed to reinstate, and also details of any new agreement which may be entered into, there appears to be no other way to obtain the desired information but to enforce the statutory rights given to shareholders by section 110 or 109 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, under which the Company is registered.

By the former section the Company may by special resolution appoint inspectors to investigate its affairs, and inspectors so appointed may examine all books and documents, they may examine Officers and Agents of the Company on oath in relation to its business, and such inspectors must report the result of their investigations in such manner and to such persons as the Company in General Meeting may direct.

This procedure may be adopted with advantage as being calculated to attain a desired end without the accompanying expense, if the dissatisfied shareholders can be reasonably sure of carrying a special resolution which, it may be mentioned, requires a 3/4ths majority at the first of the two necessary meetings. In view of the time qualification of three months before shareholders are allowed to vote on a poll, the meeting which can be forced on the Directors by shareholders holding one tenth of the issued capital, or 9918 shares, Companies (Consolidation) Act Section 66, shareholders should proceed warily.

In the alternative the object of the dissatisfied shareholders may be achieved by proceeding under clause 109 of the Act, the purpose of which is to afford to a minority of a Company working under the Act an opportunity for obtaining information which they could not otherwise obtain.

Under this Section shareholders holding one-tenth of the shares issued may apply to the Board of Trade to appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of the Company. The application must be supported by such evidence required by the Board of Trade for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for, and are not actuated by malicious motives in requiring the investigation. There should be no difficulty in satisfying the requirements of the Board of Trade in this respect, and dissatisfied shareholders should, therefore, proceed under this section as being likely to give satisfactory results.

The Inspector's report shall be made to the Board of Trade, a copy thereof being delivered to the applicants for the investigation. Officers of the Company who fail to comply with any of the requirements of the inspectors in relation to the investigation, as in the case of an investigation by special resolution, are liable to a fine of £5 for each offence.

The report will be invaluable to shareholders as the means by which the information so much sought after will be obtained. Let me add here, in parenthesis, that the dissatisfied shareholders have no complaint against the Company's Auditors, whose ability is well known in the land. Indeed, I believe that shareholders will welcome the nomination of a member

(Continued on next Column.)

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE A.D.C.

The Queen's College A.D.C. must contain some versatile artists. For the Chinese theatrical performances which were given at the College last evening, and which are to be repeated this evening and on Saturday, two Chinese plays had been prepared, but these were eventually banned by the censor and the amateur Thespianstherupon decided to produce a Chinese version of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," and a Chinese play entitled "Home Education." Both these were given to a crowded "house" last evening. Those taking part were Chinese masters, and old and present boys of the College, all of whom are to be congratulated on the success achieved under difficult circumstances. The Chinese seemed to thoroughly appreciate the many significant passages in Shakespeare's play, and "Home Education" must have contained many funny items to judge by the laughter which it provoked. The scenic effects were in keeping with the general excellence of the performances, and the beauty of the silk curtain, which was presented by the manager of the Sun Co., was much commented upon.

The proceeds of the performances will be devoted to War charities and to the College Games Fund. Subscriptions varying in amount from a few dollars to \$100 have been received by the A.D.C. from several European and Chinese members of the community, to whom acknowledgement will be made in due course in the College magazine. H.E. the Governor will be present at this evening's performance.

## WAR NEWS.

## NEW BRAVERY MEDAL.

HONOUR FOR NON-COM. OFFICERS AND MEN.

The Military Medal for non-commissioned officers and men is described in the *London Gazette*.

It is of silver, bearing on one side the King's head and on the other the words "For Bravery in the Field" in a wreath with the royal cipher and crown. The medal is to be worn immediately before all war medals, and the ribbon will be of dark blue with three white and two crimson stripes.

## ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT IN TRADE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., speaking at a conference of Yorkshire members of the Union of Democratic Control in Leeds, said that after the war a psychological protection would be inevitable. There would be a sentimental objection to dealing with Germany, but if that psychology of the people were translated into legislation we should encourage the less well-equipped economic interests, and as they declined in efficiency the tariff wall would go up. A political form of protection to enable the revolutionized industries to get back upon a peace footing would mean protection riveted for ever, whereas if we left it to the psychological agencies we should get the right amount to begin with, and as efficiency went up the wall would come down.

## MR. THOMAS ON GENERAL COMPULSION.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at a meeting of railwaymen at Southampton, said nothing could be more fatal to our soldiers than to fail to supply them with the necessary equipment. But nothing was so important as the unity of the people—the only certain way of losing the war was to break the national unity. The one thing which determined Labour not to use its power against the present Military Service Act was the Prime Minister's pledge that he would never be a party to compulsion for compulsion's sake. He challenged anybody to prove that more than 200,000 men could be obtained by further compulsion. While they could obtain that number they certainly would break with Labour. They would let loose passions and feelings difficult to control, and would have taken the inevitable step to disaster.

of the firm of Auditors as one of the two Accountants to be appointed under section 110 of the Act, should it be decided to proceed under this section. As stated previously, under section 109 of the Act, the nomination of Inspectors lies with the Board of Trade, but there should be no objection to a suggestion being made by the applicants for the investigation that a person commanding the confidence of both parties should be appointed.

Dissatisfied shareholders should place this matter in the hands of a Committee, immediately with the object of taking the necessary steps towards obtaining a report, and at the risk of reiteration, also to impeach the resolution passed at the annual meeting, and to recover damages from the late directors for the ultra vires payments. Yours faithfully,

DEFERRED AGAIN.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916.

## EMPIRE DAY ON SHAMEEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—All the British firms here are to-day flying the Union Flag and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank is also flying the British flag. Yours faithfully,

"VOX"

Canton, 24th May, 1916.





# NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.  
BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE ANCIENT TORTURERS  
could have devised nothing more cruel  
than the frightful twinging pains of  
Sciatica.  
Modern Medicine can devise nothing  
more effective than

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM  
wherewith to combat this terrifying  
affliction. It does its work and does it  
well. All pain immediately relieved.  
Simply rub it in.

For sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia,  
and all bodily aches and pains LITTLE'S  
ORIENTAL BALM is the one remedy of  
proven efficacy. It is waiting to relieve  
you. If you suffer further you can only  
blame yourself.

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## EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

Is killed  
by "Keating's" contact  
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Sold in Time only.  
The unrivalled way to  
kill beetles, bugs and all  
household insects is to

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**MORRHUOL**  
Superior to Emulsions or Cod  
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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-  
presents the medicinal value of a  
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Recommended at the Paris Aca-  
demy of Medicine, for loss of  
appetite and flesh, to patients with  
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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF  
It is a complete delusion that the  
rise of German export trade in the last  
thirty years has been for the good of this  
country. No man of sense, whether Free  
Trader or Protectionist, has ever seen  
German competition as a thing which  
has not to be contended with.



## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 11.55 a.m.—The northern  
depression has moved eastward. It is now  
central over the Sea of Japan. The depression  
over Tungking has filled up rapidly.

Pressure is highest to the east of the Bonin  
Is., has increased rapidly, the Yaeyoshi  
Valley and over the Philippines. It is nearly  
stationary over the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at  
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon  
to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT                                             | FORECAST                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hongkong & Neighbourhood                             | Light, variable<br>winds, fresh-<br>ening from East-<br>later; fine at<br>first, some rain<br>later. |
| Forbes Channel                                       | The same as<br>No. 1.                                                                                |
| South Coast of China between<br>Lingkong and Lamook. | The same as<br>No. 1.                                                                                |
| South coast of China between<br>Hongkong and Haican. | The same as<br>No. 1.                                                                                |

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 25th.

|                | Previous<br>Day<br>at 2 p.m. | On Date<br>at 6 a.m. | On Date<br>at 2 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Barometer      | 29.87                        | 29.84                | 29.85                |
| Temperature    | 84                           | 77                   | 85                   |
| Humidity       | 73                           | 94                   | 70                   |
| Wind Direction | SW                           | —                    | South                |
| Force          | 2                            | 0                    | 3                    |
| Weather        | 0                            | 0                    | 0                    |
| Rain           | —                            | —                    | —                    |

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th— 85  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th— 76

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th May to 1st June, 1916.

| HIGH WATER.      |                      |                          |                       | LOW WATER.               |                |  |  |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Days of<br>Week. | Days<br>of<br>Month. | H'kong.<br>Mean<br>Time. | Height.               | H'kong.<br>Mean<br>Time. | Height.        |  |  |
| Fri.             | 26.                  | h. m.<br>5 57<br>a 41    | ft. in.<br>5 0<br>8 2 | h. m.<br>11 52           | ft. in.<br>3 2 |  |  |
| Satur.           | 27                   | 6 37<br>a 42             | 5 0<br>8 2            | 0 0<br>0 37              | 2 8<br>1 9     |  |  |
| Sun.             | 28                   | 6 55<br>a 43             | 5 0<br>8 2            | 0 37<br>1 48             | 2 8<br>1 9     |  |  |
| Mon.             | 29                   | 7 23<br>a 44             | 4 7<br>8 3            | 1 48<br>2 30             | 1 9<br>1 1     |  |  |
| Tues.            | 30                   | 7 50<br>a 45             | 4 5<br>8 3            | 2 30<br>3 10             | 1 1<br>1 3     |  |  |
| Wed.             | 31                   | 8 19<br>a 46             | 7 2<br>8 3            | 3 10<br>3 49             | 1 3<br>1 0     |  |  |
| Thurs.           | 1<br>June            | 8 49<br>a 47             | 7 2<br>8 3            | 3 49<br>4 29             | 1 0<br>0 3     |  |  |
|                  |                      | 9 18<br>a 48             | 4 0<br>8 3            | 4 29<br>5 09             | 0 3<br>0 0     |  |  |

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## THE "OPEN DOOR" FOR GERMANY.

WHY IT MUST BE SHUT.

[BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MORLEY, M.P.]

The British people having made up  
their minds that Free Trade with Ger-  
many after the war is out of the question,  
it is not surprising to find that the  
Union of "Democratic Control" is as  
utterly opposed to the views of democracy  
on that question as with regard to the  
origin of the war, and the need to pro-  
secute it to a successful conclusion. From  
a Nonconformist household there reaches  
me an eight-page pamphlet, which is  
being circulated throughout the country  
by the union, in which it is stated that  
the executive of this body purpose to add  
to its platform as an additional plank  
the "Open Door" for Germany.

As soon as the Germans have finished  
with the torpedoing of merchant vessels  
and the wholesale butchery by Zeppelin  
of men, women, and children in these  
islands and elsewhere, and we are to place  
the risks of the British Empire at their  
disposal in order to enable them to begin  
the game again at the earliest possible  
moment. Such is the policy commended  
to the British people by the Executive  
Committee of the Union of Democratic  
Control, which is headed by Charles Tre-  
velyan, M.P., J. Ramsay MacDonald,  
M.P., and Arthur Ponsonby, M.P.

The pamphlet dwells with alarm upon  
the prospect of German trade being shut  
out from the British Empire—one fifth  
of the globe—and upon the prospect of  
traders being excluded from the whole  
continent of Asia, except Asiatic Turkey  
and China. It seeks to show that such  
an embargo upon German activities  
would "operate against Great Britain  
and her Allies," and pretends that our  
own trade with Germany is so essential  
to us that the movement against German  
trade is a danger which threatens the  
British working classes and their children.

CONCEALING FIGURES.  
Let us examine the grounds for the re-  
presentations advanced by these pam-  
phleteers.

It is represented that Great Britain  
and Germany are economically interde-  
pendent, and in support of this view the  
following statement is given:—

In 1912 the United Kingdom bought  
and retained merchandise from Germany  
amounting to over sixty-five millions  
sterling, and sold produce and manu-  
factures to Germany amounting to more  
than forty millions sterling.

The union might have taken the trouble  
to give later figures. It is true that in  
1912 our imports from Germany were  
worth £65,000,000, and that our exports  
of British goods to Germany were worth  
£40,000,000. In 1913, however, the facts  
were: our imports from Germany were  
worth £80,400,000, of which we re-  
tained in the United Kingdom £79,200,  
000, while our exports of British goods to  
Germany were worth £40,700,000. Why  
does the U.D.C. conceal the 1913 figures?

The fact that our imports from Germany  
in 1913 were worth twice as much as our  
exports to Germany is sufficiently start-  
ling, but it by no means brings out the  
most important features of the case.

Our £40,700,000 worth of exports to  
Germany in the year before the war very  
largely consisted of coal and half-manu-  
factured materials, while our much larger  
imports from Germany consisted as to the  
greater part of finished manufactures.

Here are our imports of manufactures  
from Germany:

| MANUFACTURES IMPORTED INTO<br>UNITED KINGDOM FROM GERMANY IN 1913. | £          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Cotton goods                                                       | 7,400,000  |
| Woolen goods                                                       | 2,600,000  |
| Silk goods                                                         | 2,400,000  |
| Apparel                                                            | 1,300,000  |
| Leather and leather goods                                          | 3,200,000  |
| Furs and skins                                                     | 1,300,000  |
| Chemicals                                                          | 4,000,000  |
| Motor-cars, cycles                                                 | 1,500,000  |
| Iron and steel                                                     | 7,500,000  |
| Machinery                                                          | 2,300,000  |
| Toys and games                                                     | 1,200,000  |
| All other manufactures                                             | 19,700,000 |

Total.....£56,100,000

Compare this extraordinary list with  
our meagre exports of manufactures to  
Germany:—

MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM UNITED  
KINGDOM TO GERMANY IN 1913.

| £                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cotton goods (largely yarn).....£8,100,000                                          |
| Woolen and worsted goods<br>(largely yarn, combed wool,<br>and waste).....8,100,000 |
| Iron and steel.....1,700,000                                                        |
| Machinery.....1,900,000                                                             |
| All other manufactures.....7,200,000                                                |

Total.....£27,000,000

Examination of the British figures  
shows that the £27,000,000 worth of manu-  
factured exports of 1913 consisted as to  
nearly £12,000,000 of cotton and woolen  
yarn, combed wool, cotton waste, etc.,  
and observe the curious contrast between  
the British and German iron figures.

In view of these facts, it is idle to pre-  
tend that the stoppage of trade relations  
between Great Britain and Germany  
after the war would be as disadvantage-  
ous to ourselves as it would be to Ger-  
many.

It is also represented by the pamphlet  
that British wealth hangs upon German  
wealth, and that if either the United  
Kingdom, or the British Empire cuts off  
trade relations with the German Em-  
pire after war, we shall be injuring  
ourselves because we profit by German  
prosperity.

The answer to this representation is  
that it is a complete delusion that the  
rise of German export trade in the last  
thirty years has been for the good of this  
country. No man of sense, whether Free  
Trader or Protectionist, has ever seen  
German competition as a thing which  
has not to be contended with.

What are the facts? Germany has been  
gaining wealth by selling in the markets  
of the world in competition with our-  
selves. In market after market she has  
beaten us in many lines of articles, and  
thereby deprived British traders of trade  
and British workmen of work.

Take the Swiss market, for example.  
In the last year for which we have record  
Switzerland imported £29,000,000 worth  
(Continued on next column.)

## MARRY YOUNG AND LIVE LONG.

SIR W. CROOKES' DIAMOND  
WEDDING.

The diamond wedding—the sixtieth  
anniversary of Sir William Crookes,  
O.M., and Lady Crookes, last month, was  
a triumphant confirmation of a favourite  
theory of the great scientist. Married  
when twenty-four—he will be eighty-four  
in July—Sir William Crookes has always  
been an upholder of early marriages as  
conducive to longevity. "Whatever," he  
once said, "tends to increase our hap-  
piness must exercise a very beneficial  
influence upon our health."

The youngest man of his age is, of  
course, an optimist. Sir William Crookes  
does not believe that the world will be  
worse to live in after his cataclysm. "I  
have no fears whatever," he said, "about  
the future. The whole observation of my  
life has been that whatever happens it  
is always progress."

"But the England of the future will  
have to be a more scientific England.  
The British brain is better than the Ger-  
man brain, but we have let the German  
make use of our brains. We make the  
discoveries and he applies them."

It is impossible to believe that he is  
nearly eighty-four. He wanted a paper,  
and ran back up the stairs to get it. The  
spare, active figure is still lithe, the deep-  
set eyes are strong and alight. The only  
faulty quality of his fulness Sir William  
Crookes complains of losing is memory.  
"I can remember faces," he complained,  
"but I forget names."

But Sir William has a cheering ex-  
planation of even loss of memory.

"We do not really lose it," he said,  
"but as we get older the slate is not big  
enough to hold all the memoranda."

of goods from Germany and only £4,000,  
000 worth of goods from the United King-  
dom. And it is to say, the Germans al-  
most entirely monopolised the Swiss  
market. If Germany had not been trad-  
ing we should have undoubtedly done  
more business with Switzerland, and it  
is idle to pretend that that is not the  
case. The two nations were each seeking  
wealth in the same markets.

GERMAN FEAR OF OUR POLICY.

The pamphlet goes on to argue that if  
the British Empire shuts off German  
trade "German enterprise will be forced  
into other channels." The pamphlet  
says:

In the first place, Germany will de-  
velop on a very much larger scale than  
heretofore her own internal resources,  
and thereby render herself much less  
dependent on external aid in the event  
of war. In the second place, trade will  
be abnormally stimulated with those  
countries which are outside the boycott,  
in particular with Holland, Scandinavia,  
China, South America, and the United  
States. The effect of both these changes  
will operate against Great Britain and  
her Allies.

The "in the first place" is quite  
correct. We are asked to fear that Ger-  
many will by internal development render  
herself less dependent on external aid in  
time of war, as though Germany needed  
any further encouragement in that direc-  
tion. This argument, that after Ger-  
many is cut off from trade with a large  
part of the world she will become more  
powerful by reason of internal develop-  
ment, and that we should hesitate, thus  
to make her more powerful, is so delug-  
ful that we should like to know the name  
of its actual author.

The "in the second place" seeks to  
make us fear that although we shut off  
German trade with a large part of the  
world, we shall find German competition  
the fiercer in other parts of the world,  
notably the United States, and that,  
therefore, we shall lose on balance. We  
wonder if the publishers of this pamphlet  
know what the Germans think about this.  
We are in a position to inform them. So  
little faith have the Germans that they  
can make up in existing neutral countries  
what they would lose in the British Em-  
pire and Allied markets that they are  
mortally afraid of our adopting the  
policy which the Union of Democratic  
Control announces. They are eagerly  
and anxiously circulating their agents  
and the subject. There is no possibility of  
the Germans gaining in neutral countries  
a fraction of what they stand to lose in  
the markets of their present enemies.

Without the materials produced in that  
large area of the world controlled by the  
British Empire and its Allies German  
trade could never in our time reach the  
dimensions which it had attained in the  
year 1913. Possessing those materials,  
and possessing markets infinitely superior  
to those at the command of Germany, we  
and our Allies, without the German  
markets, could expand our trade enor-  
mously beyond the pre-war dimensions.

The whip hand is with Great Britain  
and her Allies, and the attempt of this  
pamphlet to show that economic pressure  
upon Germany would injure our own  
wealth production is false.

The Union of Democratic Control ac-  
cuses the nation which harbours its mem-  
bers of contemplating "a war of revenge,"  
and a "vendetta." This also is utterly  
false. Why are the great majority of  
people making up their minds that after  
the war Germany cannot be restored to  
the old trade terms? The answer is not  
out of revenge but because of common  
prudence. This is a war to rid Europe  
of German military domination, and its  
object would not be secured if at its  
termination Germany were allowed once  
more to accumulate the means of waging  
a second war. It is not a question of  
eternal punishment, but of taking pre-  
cautions in the present and hereafter of con-  
tinuing to be cautious for such time as  
circumstances may show to be necessary.

And, as we need hardly say, the U.D.C.  
completely ignores the plain fact that  
Germany, when war broke out, was mono-  
polising certain British imperial pro-  
ducts, and that we found ourselves de-  
prived of materials essential alike in  
peace and in war.

## THE "JONAH" AT CARDS.

A MYSTERY.

"Don't blame your luck, my boy,  
blame your play," said a well-known  
bridge player recently to one who  
was "grousing" about his bad cards.  
There is no such thing as luck. It all  
averages itself out.

His remarks set me thinking, especially  
as I had heard them endorsed by others  
whose opinions are entitled to respect.  
But is it true? Is it certain that there  
is no such thing as luck at cards? No  
one will deny that every regular player  
has his "runs" of bad cards and good  
cards, sometimes lasting over a consid-  
erable period.

There are days and sometimes even  
weeks when nothing can go right. You  
may call as well as you will and play as  
steadily as you like, but through some  
apparently diabolical combination of the  
cards everything goes wrong. And there  
are those other times which always seem  
briefer—or is it that they bite less deeply  
into the memory?—When everything  
goes right. The deepest fancies come off.  
Your partner has just the right cards to  
fit your hand, and you proceed from  
triumph to triumph and are able to play  
up your luck to your heart's content. It  
is a queer and fascinating thing.

Who has not seen a thoroughly bad  
player in one of these "runs." He could  
have had the rubber again and again.  
But he blunders on, and his cards are so  
good that in the end he profits by his  
mistakes, not in the sense of learning how  
to avoid them in the future but by win-  
ning a larger rubber than he otherwise  
would have done. The cards are sup-  
posed "never to forgive." They certainly  
never forgive when you are in a bad  
run. One little slip in calling or in play  
and you never get another chance of win-  
ning the rubber, that for one critical  
moment was within your grasp, but  
while the "good run" was on you could  
play any pranks you pleased.

Now, of course, no experienced player  
will attempt to deny the existence of  
these strange runs of good and bad  
cards; but what I understand is meant  
by these players who pride themselves  
especially upon freedom from any kind  
of superstition is that they cannot pro-  
perly be attributed to luck, but that they  
are regulated by those "laws of chance"  
which have been analysed so learnedly by  
Professor Karl Pearson and others.

These laws of chance—it always seems  
to me paradoxical to speak of "laws"  
of chance—are said to prove that if you  
throw up a coin a certain number of  
times (I forget how many) heads and  
tails are bound to equalise.

But even supposing that it is estab-  
lished that luck averages itself out, and  
that in the long run every player of cards  
holds an equal number of good hands and  
bad hands, it is impossible to put a time limit  
upon it. Viewing every time you sit  
down to the card table as a fresh transac-  
tion when you start *de novo*, there is  
no reason why because you held bad cards  
yesterday you should hold good cards to-  
day.

You cannot put any particular term  
upon the period when your luck is bound  
to equalise. You might average bad  
cards for one, two, three, four, or five  
years just as easily as you might average  
bad cards for one, two, three, four, or  
five days or weeks. The experience of  
the majority probably shows that if  
accurate observation be kept, the cards  
do equalise themselves within a certain  
definite period.

But to me, at any rate, this does not  
seem to finish the argument. There exist  
in almost every club a certain number of  
men, not always by any means bad play-  
ers, who have a settled reputation as bad  
card-holders. They are the "Jonahs,"  
and everyone fights shy of them. How  
often do you hear the remark, "Oh,  
So-and-so is not a bad player,  
but he is a shocking card-holder."  
No one can ever win a rubber with him.  
He is a regular Jonah. And there are  
others who are such notoriously good  
card-holders that they seem to think  
they have a divine right to good cards,  
and who, on the rare occasions when they  
do hold thoroughly bad hands, resent it  
as an inexplicable oversight on the part  
of Providence.

Granted that some players blame their  
ill-luck often when they should blame  
their own calling or play, the converse is  
likewise true, and players frequently  
attribute to their own skill what is really  
due to the luck of the game. For, when  
all is said and done, I refuse to believe  
that luck is a matter that can be reduced  
to law. You may try to prove to me  
that the club "Jonah" is merely pass-  
ing through an unlucky stage and that  
if we followed his career long enough we  
should see matters equalising themselves.  
But personally I do not believe it. So  
long as the element of luck exists in  
everyday life, and some men get more or  
less than their deserts in their daily ad-  
ventures, why should not the same prin-  
ciple apply in cards? I hold that there  
are consistently lucky and consistently  
unlucky players. They are in the  
minority, but they exist.

The majority of card players are  
superstitious. They may not admit it,  
but they are. The man who moves into  
the winning seats or who takes the win-  
ning pack of cards is only obeying a  
superstitious instinct, although he may  
try to disguise the fact to himself by say-  
ing he is following "the run of the  
cards," which, in his quaint ideas, is vic-  
superstition. The superstitions of vic-  
players are numerous and various. Per-  
sonally I like them, as adding colour to  
life, and I cultivate them, although  
should not be prepared to go to the stake  
for any of them. I know several men  
who, when called upon to choose their  
seat, will only move the way of the sun  
and the port.

Another will never accept a cigarette  
from his opponents. Yet another will  
always look at the last card dealt to him  
first and derive inspiration for his call  
therefrom. Another again, will only  
play at a certain table, while one man  
I know can only win, according to his own  
account, when he carries a certain mascot  
in his waistcoat pocket. To drop a card  
on the floor when playing is a bad omen.  
You will not win if you abuse your cards  
or play with a cross-eyed man. How  
very childish! Perhaps, and yet how  
very human! And surely there is some-  
thing to be said for this childish attitude  
(Continued on next column.)

## GERMANY FEARING THE WORST.

EFFORT TO SAVE HER SHIPPING  
FROM THE ALLIES.

A despatch from Detroit says that Mr.  
E. N. Breitung makes the announcement  
that he is one of a group of capitalists  
who are promoting a gigantic shipping  
corporation to purchase German and  
Austrian ships laid up in American and  
other neutral ports, their reports show-  
ing that 4,800 vessels of the Teutonic  
Powers are in haven throughout the  
world, wrote the special correspon-  
dent of the *Morning Post*, on March  
16th. Mr. Breitung is the German-  
American mining millionaire who  
bought the *Deutsch* from the Hamburg-  
Amerika Line, and attempted to send a  
cargo of cotton to Bremen. The vessel,  
however, was seized by the French Gov-  
ernment, and with the seizure ended Mr.  
Breitung's attempt to furnish Germany  
with contraband.

The Detroit despatch is interesting  
because of its bearing on information  
received a few days ago. I was then told  
that Germany was attempting to dispose  
of her merchant ships laid up in New  
York and other American ports, and the  
reason for this attempted sale is signifi-  
cant. Germany, according to my in-  
formant, realises that the war can have  
only one ending, and that when the terms  
of peace are discussed, while the Allies  
may not demand money indemnity,  
because Germany will have no money, her  
ships are a substantial asset, which can  
be taken in lieu of cash. My informant's  
knowledge was vague. He only knew,  
to use his own words, that "something  
was doing," and he suggested that it  
might be worth while for me to make fur-  
ther inquiries. The results of these were  
not sufficiently definite to justify publica-  
tion, but the Detroit despatch would now  
appear to show that there is some founda-  
tion for the report that Germany is at-  
tempting, while there is yet time, to con-  
vert her shipping either into cash, or  
by a bogus transaction, to place her ves-  
els under a neutral flag.

GRAVE INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

The London correspondent of the *New  
York Times* says that "from a most  
trustworthy informant, who cannot be  
more specially designated than to say  
he is the Consul of a neutral country in  
one of Germany's largest cities, a man  
born of a German mother," he learnt that  
recent reports of conditions in Germany  
published in the foreign Press understate  
rather than exaggerate the case. This  
correspondent's informant says he has  
personal knowledge of rioting on an ex-  
tensive scale in Munich, Dusseldorf, and  
Frankfurt. The spirit of the people had  
completely changed. In the early days  
of war women in a fervour of patriotism  
exchanged their gold rings for iron ones.  
Now they cry: "Give us back our hus-  
bands and sons." There is no doubt,  
this Consul said, that German people  
generally are craving for peace.

When told of the report that Colonel  
House had informed President Wilson  
that Germany wanted to make peace, but  
that the Allies' terms would never her  
to still further efforts, the Consul said  
Colonel House probably derived his in-  
formation from German officials, who  
naturally wished to convey this impres-  
sion in the hope of obtaining President  
Wilson's intervention. "Oh! Germany's  
behalf," Germany is in agony; it is  
only a question how long the agony will  
last," the correspondent quotes his in-  
formant as saying.



UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health  
journal wrote to the editor, asking why  
she was peevish, blue and discontented,  
and his answer will interest all thin  
people.

"My dear reader," he said, "when  
you write that you are thin, and do not  
weigh what you should, you have given  
me the real cause of your unhappy feel-  
ings. If you only had a reserve of fat  
this would give a quieting and reassuring  
influence to the vital forces, and you  
would then be happy, contented and  
optimistic."

"Then, too, you realize that the pro-  
per distribution of fat on the body and  
limbs makes all the difference between  
beauty and ugliness, and you envy your  
plump friends. As a liberal allowance  
of fat is one of nature's wise precautions  
to enable us to bear some of the trials of  
life, you should do all in your power to  
get fat. I know nothing so valuable to  
make people fat as a preparation of  
Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of  
England."

"From the standpoint of health, fat  
is essential, as it has great value as a



# WHY WE HAD TO LEAVE GALLIOLI.

EVERY MILITARY DEFECT POSSIBLE.

200 DEATHS IN BLIZZARD AND 10,000 ILL.

General Monro in his despatch describing the evacuation of Gallipoli, says:—

The impressions I gathered are summarized very briefly as follows:—The positions occupied by our troops presented a military situation unique in history. The mere fringe of the coast-line had been secured. The beaches and piers upon which they depended for all requirements in personnel and material were exposed to registered and observed artillery fire. Our entrenchments were dominated almost throughout by the Turks. The possible artillery positions were insufficient and defective. The force, in short, held a line possessing every possible military defect.

Another material factor came prominently before me. The troops on the Peninsula had suffered much from various causes.

(a)—It was not in the first place possible to withdraw them from the shell-swept area as is done when necessary in France, for every corner on the Peninsula is exposed to hostile fire.

(b)—They were much enervated from the diseases which are endemic in that part of Europe in the summer.

(c)—In consequence of the losses which they had suffered in earlier battles, there was a very grave dearth of officers competent to take command of men.

(d)—In order to maintain the numbers needed to hold the front, the Territorial Divisions had been augmented by the attachment of yeomanry and mounted brigades. Makeshifts of this nature very obviously did not tend to create efficiency.

## THE ONLY WISE COURSE.

Other arguments, irrefutable in their conclusions, convinced me that a complete evacuation was the only wise course to pursue.

(e)—It was obvious that the Turks could hold us in front with a small force and prosecute their designs on Bagdad or Egypt, or both.

(f)—An advance from the positions we held could not be regarded as a reasonable military operation to expect.

(g)—Even had we been able to make an advance in the Peninsula, our position would not have been ameliorated to any marked degree, and an advance on Constantinople was quite out of the question.

(h)—Since we could not hope to achieve any purpose by remaining on the Peninsula, the appalling cost to the nation involved in consequence of embarking on an over-seas expedition with no base available for the rapid transit of stores, supplies and personnel, made it urgent that we should divert the troops locked up on the Peninsula to a more useful theatre.

Since therefore I could see no military advantage in our continued occupation of positions on the Peninsula, I telegraphed to your lordship that in my opinion the evacuation of the Peninsula should be taken in hand.

Coming to details, the despatch says:—On November 21st the Peninsula was visited by a storm which was entirely unprecedented for the time of the year.

The storm was accompanied by torrential rain, which lasted for 24 hours. This was followed by hard frost and a heavy blizzard. The men of the 9th Corps, drenched as they were by the rain, suffered from the subsequent blizzard most severely. Large numbers collapsed from exposure and exhaustion, and in spite of untiring efforts that were made to mitigate the suffering, I regret to announce that there were 200 deaths from exposure and over 10,000 sick evacuated during the first few days of December.

# IRELAND AND THE COM-PULSION BILL.

The discussion on Sir J. B. Lonsdale's motion, which sought to bring Ireland under the new Compulsory Military Bill, was opened in terms that fairly represented the views of the various interests in the House of Commons. The reasons given by Mr. Asquith for his opposition to the inclusion of Ireland—the urgency of the measure, and the desire to avoid conflict with the Emerald Isle in view of recent events—are no doubt quite reasonable, but we recall that before the urgency referred to had come about, and prior to the Sinn Féin outbreak, the Premier and most of his Cabinet colleagues were against conscription in Ireland. The reasons given previously were, of course, different from those stated by Mr. Asquith in the latest debate, and it almost goes without saying that had there been no urgency and no outbreak in Ireland would not have been included in the present bill. Most people will agree with the Prime Minister's belief that the terrible ordeal through which Ireland has passed in recent weeks will lead to unity in that country and among Irishmen elsewhere, to the ultimate good of the Empire. It appears to us that the outbreak in disguise, because Ireland is being rid of the burden of the sort of people whose efforts have been largely responsible for ill-feeling towards the British realm, wrongly attributed to the bulk of Irishmen. The deeds of the real Irish people since the war began—Ulsterite and Nationalist alike—are the best answer to those who do not believe that the hopes expressed by Mr. Redmond this week will be fulfilled. The present world crisis is of such proportions that it puts the question of Ireland's future into the background. It would be a pessimist of the most pronounced type and an enemy of the Empire who did not wish for Ireland that after the war the peoples of that portion of the Empire may have found how petty were the differences between them, and that they will live in the unity which alone is strength.

# THE BRITISH BUDGET.

GERMANY'S SILENCE.

One of the most remarkable features of the German papers recently has been the entire suppression of certain kinds of news and of comment upon certain unpleasant subjects. Not a single German newspaper has been allowed to publish any of the definite official denials of the German official reports on the Zeppelin raids. As regards comment, it is remarkable that the papers have only been allowed to publish brief summaries of Mr. McKenna's Budget, and there have been none of the spirited attacks for which Dr. Helfferich is usually so famous. Almost the only reference to the Budget consists in a few words at the end of a long financial review in the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, and they are only to the following effect:—

The attempts among the Allies—which are indeed a bitter necessity in the present state of affairs—have been continued holdly by the English Finance Minister. Herr McKenna finds himself in the extremely unpleasant situation of having to reduce by a further painful application of the screw of taxation the enormous deficit which cannot successfully be redeemed by a loan. After important foodstuffs have already been oppressively taxed, the English Finance Minister finds no other way of escape than to continue with beautiful determination along the same path.

# GERMAN WAR FINANCE EXPOSED.

A DEBACLE APPROACHING.

A searching exposure of some of the boasts of Dr. Helfferich, the Imperial Finance Minister, in his speech to the Reichstag, was made by Mr. Edgar Crammond, the secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Helfferich, as Mr. Crammond said, Mr. Crammond, in commenting upon the German Minister's boast that our war expenses were 50 per cent. higher than the enemy's, "that Dr. Helfferich should have omitted to mention the fact that the German figures represent net expenditure, while the British figures are gross expenditure. The German figures do not include the bulk of the cost of separation allowances, nor do they comprise the amounts advanced to Germany's allies. In Britain's war expenditure these items amounted to over 600 millions annually. Dr. Helfferich claimed that the English war taxation had only yielded 7 per cent. of war expenditure, but he failed to mention that many taxes had only just begun to yield a return, and there was every reason to believe that in the year to March, 1917, Great Britain would provide at least 400 millions, or 22 per cent. of her total expenditure, out of taxation.

Germany, he added, had found it impossible to finance 20 months of war expenditure without increasing the circulation of paper money in the empire by over 700 millions, while Great Britain, entering the war without the slightest financial preparation, had only found it necessary to increase her paper circulation to the extent of about 100 millions. "The great weakness of the war finance of Germany," he declared, "is the flooding of the country with paper money. Altogether there are about £925,000,000 of notes in circulation, all of which rest ultimately, either directly or indirectly, upon the £125,000,000 of gold held by the Reichsbank."

He estimated, conservatively, the gross war expenditure of Germany up to the end of 1915 at £1,919,000,000. Out of a total of £1,160,000,000 investments abroad by Germany, £670,000,000 were unrealisable, while £140,000,000 of colonial investments were worthless.

"The decline in the exchange value of the mark, which now stands at an average depreciation of 29 per cent.," he said, "and the failures which are taking place among the large banks, despite the frantic efforts of the Government to keep the financial machine going, point to the approach of the greatest financial debacle which the world has seen."

Mr. Faithful Begg, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, declared that we were approaching a most interesting phase in German financial operations—a time when economic influence was going to tell very seriously upon her.

Lord Southwark, who presided, remarked that it would not be "business as usual" with Germany after the war.

# CARDINAL AND KAISER.

Dr. Max Osborn describes in the *Vossische Zeitung* Cardinal Hartmann's visit to the headquarters of the German army and the Divine service which the Cardinal held. Among those present was the Kaiser. As the text for his sermon the Cardinal chose: "All in God, and all for God, and all before God, and all with God." At the end of his sermon the Cardinal addressed the Kaiser in the following words:—

To your Imperial and Royal Majesty I must respectfully express my sincerest thanks that your Majesty has been pleased to attend this service. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ said: "When two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Many, many soldiers are to-day in this house of God, gathered together around their Sovereign. They with their Sovereign have prayed to God that He may give us glorious victory and speedy peace. This united prayer contains the guarantee of its granting, and should the Lord demand further sacrifices from us I at this moment will be interpreter of the Catholic soldiers of the army, and solemnly promise before your Majesty their unflinching loyalty in all battles, in all suffering, in all sacrifices of this war. I will promise unflinching loyalty unto death. May the Almighty, the All-gracious and All-merciful, hear this our vow. May He protect and defend your Majesty, our most gracious and most beloved Sovereign. May He protect our dear beloved Fatherland.

Almost at the very moment at which Cardinal Hartmann was delivering this fulsome address to the Kaiser, the fact was being revealed that in addition to the Kaiser's allies, the Turks, had murdered 100,000 Catholics in Asia Minor, including four bishops.

# AMERICA: NOW OR NEVER.

THE ANXIETIES OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Wilson is hiding his time. He is not only a very able man; he is a good man and a just man. Those of us who know something of his mind (writes a special correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*) realise very well what it must cost him to maintain diplomatic relations with a Power whose actions are at variance with the first principles of humanity. He is hiding his time, because he hopes to render the greatest possible service to the whole world.

The chief question is this: "Can the war be brought to an end within measurable distance and without risk of recurrence? Is there any means short of a complete victory by the Allies, which would accomplish the supreme purpose of the war from the Allies' point of view?"

And here we reach the question of the United States.

By throwing himself on the side of the Central Empire, a quite unthinkable act President Wilson could not shorten the war. He would only prolong it. But by throwing himself on the side of the Allies, particularly if he carried other neutral nations with him, he could terminate the war within measurable distance. His difficulty lies, however, in the moral region. He does not seek a bloody end to this war with a harvest of dragon's teeth for his pains; he earnestly and profoundly hopes to use power for the healing of wounds and for an end to war. It is because he believes that the United States is within the power of the United States to gain this inexpressible benefit for the world, that he has delayed so long, and as some men think so dangerously, to make his power felt. He wants war to cease. He wants men to forget their hatreds. He wants a saner, a purer, and a kinder world to take the place of a world torn asunder by conflicting interests and inspired by the spirit of hate and revenge. He is an idealist, as well as a statesman.

To this end—and who shall say it is not a noble end?—the President hides his time. He will not when he believes that the right moment has come. And it is only because he believes the right moment has not yet come that he does not act. But, as I have said, the right moment is fast approaching. Before very long it will be for the United States of America a case of Now or Never. And the character of America will be judged for at least a generation by its resolution in acting on that moment or by its feebleness in postponing occasion till opportunity is lost.

## SUPREMACY ISSUE OF THE WAR.

To see in what manner President Wilson can act, let us decide what is the supreme issue of this war—that is to say, the one common interest of all the allied nations; or, in another form, the one decisive and unifying opinion of the majority of the belligerent nations. It is this: That Germany shall be rendered powerless to conspire against the peace of the world.

This is the supreme interest. This is the common interest. This is the decisive opinion. And until it is assured to the world, the Allies will continue to fight. They must continue to fight, because without that assurance they would be guilty of an act almost tantamount to suicide. France could not possibly treat her posterity to a German peace, powerful enough to repeat the crime of 1914. Belgium certainly could never draw an easy breath again if such a Germany still existed. And Russia, who desires to concentrate all her energies on a development of her natural resources, will not consent to the existence of a Germany which would necessitate for her the maintenance of a huge army on the Polish frontier.

At the same time, no thinking man in any of the allied countries believes that this supreme interest of the war can be attained by a victory, however complete, over the German armies. The complete victory the longer it would be certainly before the Germans could conspire and strike again. But if the same Germany remains, sooner or later war will again hurl Europe to the edge of ruin. What is needed, then, to secure the supreme interest of the war is a new Germany.

We may state our formula in other terms. The supreme interest of the war is a change in the governmental system of the German Empire.

I have discussed with the statesmen of neutral countries the whole question of the war, and none of them has failed to agree with me, although many were by no means pro-Allies, that had Germany's Parliament been as responsible and democratic a body as the British Parliament there would have been no declaration of war in August, 1914.

This war is the work of a caste. But for the caste there would have been no war. And but for the autocratic powers of the same caste during the war, stifling free discussion and withholding essential truth from the people, the feelings of the German nation would not now be influenced by hatred. It is this caste in Germany which, having rushed its words of allied statesmen and journalists to make it seem that our intention is the economic and social ruin of the German people. In this way the German nation, which is full of Socialists, feels itself united for the first time, and gives to the Higher Command an almost unhesitating obedience. It feels that it is fighting for its life.

To get rid of this caste would be to enfranchise the German nation. And the German nation, left to manage its own affairs, and burdened by the prodigious debt of its late Government, would be in no mood for adventurous war. Moreover, most of us who know anything of the German nation are convinced that at heart it is a peace-loving and domestic nation. The history of the last forty years is an episode in German evolution. It does not represent German character. It represents German character perverted by the madness of Prussianism.

(Continued on next column.)

# A GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR.

STAFF OFFICER'S CRITICISM OF ENGLAND.

We have received for publication the following translation of a letter recently written by an officer of the German General Staff to the diplomatic representative of a neutral country, says *The Times*. It is obviously intended for neutral consumption and bears a striking resemblance to the views disseminated by other German agencies:—

The English are as inefficient as the French are efficient. The anti-aircraft guns of the latter are simply marvellous (*erstaundernd gut*) and are better than anything we possess, and our losses from this arm are as 95 per cent. to 5 per cent. attributable to the English anti-aircraft service, which is thoroughly deficient. The air service of the French is generally speaking, vastly superior to that of the English, whose pilots excel only in their contempt of risk, and indifference to danger. In technical skill, design of engine, construction of machine, and air knowledge the French are undoubtedly ahead of all the combatants in the field.

The perusal of the English newspapers vastly entertains us. Politics seem to be the absorbing topic in England, and in recent issues greater prominence was given as to whether or not soldiers (*doppelte bräute*) than to the French attacks near Verdun or the operations in Mesopotamia.

The English seem unable to grasp the fact that if we have not yet won this war we cannot now lose it. In every sphere we hold the ground we have gained; the northern provinces of France, Belgium, Serbia, Poland, the western provinces of Russia, Montenegro are conquered. Turkey, it is true, is invaded through Asia Minor, but she has turned the British out of Gallipoli, and she and her ally the Tigris are strangling the Anglo-Indian forces in Mesopotamia through the treachery of the Japanese, and our colonies in Africa have nearly all been wrested from us, but these are, after all, minor fields of action, for the final issue will be determined in France and Russia, and the restoration of old colonies and the acquisition of new ones will be decided in the final peace, and that peace must be the outcome of the struggle in Europe.

England may still pride herself on being the mistress of the waves, but she is a mistress past her prime, and her ascendancy is more extended beneath the waves than it is in the air above them. Her fleets keep neutral ships from our harbours and prevent our merchant ships from leaving them, but our submarines sweep the sea, and its bed is strewn with the wreckage of her ships. In our Zeppelins we sail unmolested over English Midland cities, northern docks, and Scottish harbours, scattering destruction as we pass, and if the lives of innocent non-combatants are sacrificed through the unintentional action of our airmen, what about women and children who might be fused with starvation and death through the blockade of our coasts and the relentless withholding of the necessities of life?

We hate this war just as much as others do, but our Chancellor does not state before all the world that our ultimate object in this conflict is the destruction of the armed power of England or the suppression of the naval domination of the United Kingdom, whereas in every speech made by Asquith we are told that the Allies are out to encompass the destruction of Germany under arms (*Deutschland unter Waffen*) and to cause the suppression of that military greatness which is our guarantee of existence as a nation. No wonder we fight. Gone is the dream of England that we can be conquered on land or that Germany can be invaded, and we smile when we recall Lord Curzon's prophecy of the pennons of the Bengal-lancers fluttering in the breeze as the Indian Army marches down the Unter den Linden in the wake of a conquering Allied Force.

## THE PRESIDENT'S STIPULATION.

If, then, President Wilson would act in a manner acceptable to the Allies, he must begin his Peace Proposals with the stipulation that Germany shall be free. That is to say, he must put it to the German people that he cannot act on their behalf in the counsel of the nations unless they are a democratic people with a Government responsible to their elected representatives. His justification for this act is obvious enough. The present Government of Germany has announced itself independent of all International Law. It has violated solemn agreements. It has broken its pledged word. It has openly hoodwinked and deceived this very man who is seeking the peace of the world. President Wilson, then, would be amply justified in issuing a manifesto to the German nation expressing his willingness to summon a council of neutral nations for the discussion of peace, provided the German nation made itself responsible for its Government.

I do not wish to dogmatise; but I have good reasons for thinking that such a proposal from the President of the United States would be welcomed by a considerable body of people in Germany. It would, at any rate, make it clear to the whole German nation that a neutral Power is willing to arbitrate between the contending nations in order to avenge the war and to secure Germany from wilful or revengeful ruin. They would no longer be able to think that the Higher Command is their one defence against social and economic destruction. They would begin to think in another direction.

It is clear enough that to many Germans President Wilson would appear as a suspect. But I take it that President Wilson will not stop there. His policy will surely be to put himself at the head of the neutral nations, and to act with them in all his actions, the supreme issue for all of them being the freedom of small nations and an end of war.

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

BUNTON MARU, Japanese str., 2,035, A. Hori, 25th May—Singapore, 18th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHIEFO, Chinese str., 681, W. Sinclair, 24th May—Singapore 20th May, Rice—Order.

KAIPIKO, British str., 1,005, R. Macfarland, 24th May—Chingwantao 19th May, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

KWANONG, British str., 1,224, W. Barkus, 25th May—Wuhu 20th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MAUSANO, British str., 1,044, G. H. Alcock, 25th May—Sandakan 10th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TARANG, British str., 977, R. A. Matthews, 24th May—Haiphong 21st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TONGKIN, Chinese str., 892, M. Honda, 25th May—Bangkok 17th May, Rice—Order.

TELEMACUS, British str., 1,340, Fraser, 25th May—Saigon 21st May, Rice and Meal—Order.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

May 25th.

HAILAN, French str., for Hoilow.

HUPH, British str., for Swatow.

## DEPARTURES.

May 25th.

ANSHU, British str., for Shanghai.

ELORA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

KAGA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

KUMAKATA MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

LUCOM, British str., for Canton.

PRODOR, British str., for Bangkok.

SOSHU MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

WINGANG, Dutch str., for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Kaga Maru, for Europe, Mr. A. Hendricks, Mr. V. L. Lopes de Agaveo, Mr. J. D. Newton, Mr. A. A. Pasheco, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Darby, child and maid, Mrs. T. Tanikawa, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kempf and infant, Mr. S. Shichiri, Mr. K. Miyajima, Mr. Y. Ohi, Mr. A. Iwami, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tinozi, and infant, Mr. K. Kung, Mr. H. S. Johnson, Capt. J. Macnamara, Mr. Gregory, Mr. S. Kubota, Mr. D. Rosenbaum, Mr. S. Anderson-Cooper, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. K. Arai, Mr. C. Mannini, Mr. and Mrs. Miyashita, Mr. Davis, Mr. A. R. Horn, Mr. A. C. Smith, Mrs. S. Murakami, Mrs. M. Mutsushin, Mrs. Masub, Mr. H. Yamane, Messrs. R. Lee, Gopaladas, T. Murakami, Sugai, Iwasa, Nishikawa, K. Otsuki, T. Nakai, Miss T. Sasaki, Miss C. Sakamoto, Mrs. N. Sakamoto, Miss R. Sakamoto and Miss G. Nakamura.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on Friday, the 19th instant, p.m.

THE KISHIWA MARU, bringing passengers ex K. Nippon from London, Marseilles and Egypt, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about the 28th instant.

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Curmishentire, from England, is due in Hongkong end of May.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Empress of Russia left Kobe on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at noon.

The str. Montevideo arrived at Vancouver on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 10 p.m.

The str. Empress of Japan arrived at Weanong on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 3.30 a.m., left Weanong on same day, at 4 p.m., and is due to arrive Hongkong to-morrow morning.

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## SECTIONS.

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| LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL                              | NOVARA            | Brit. str.  | —     | I. R. Hetherington, R.N.R. | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 2nd June, at Noon      |
| LONDON                                                               | CITY OF LINCOLN   | Brit. str.  | —     | Shimizu                    | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED        | On 8th June, at Noon      |
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL   | KAMO MARU         | Jap. str.   | —     | A. H. Garwood, R.N.R.      | P. & O. S. N. Co.             | On 16th June, at Noon     |
| MAHARAJES VIA PORTS                                                  | NOVARA            | Brit. str.  | —     | H. W. Dorman               | THE BANK LINE, LTD.           | On 29th inst.             |
| DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS | ANDRE LEBON       | Frans. str. | —     | —                          | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES         | About 10th June           |
| VIETNAM & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS                                        | RUHAT             | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED        | On 2nd June               |
| VICTORIA, B.C., & SHANTON VIA KANGAROO                               | YOKOHAMA MARU     | Jap. str.   | —     | R. White                   | THE BANK LINE, LIMITED        | About 15th June           |
| MEXICAN PORTS & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN                                | YOKOHAMA MARU     | Jap. str.   | —     | T. Suruga                  | OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA           | To-day, at 3 p.m.         |
| SAN FRANCISCO                                                        | CAJIQUE           | Am. str.    | —     | Shimizu                    | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | To-morrow, at 4 p.m.      |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN                                   | FLORIDIAN         | Am. str.    | —     | —                          | TOYO KISEN KAISHA             | On 11th July, at Noon     |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI        | SHINTO MARU       | Jap. str.   | —     | —                          | CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.     | About 30th inst.          |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN                                   | DAISUN MARU       | Jap. str.   | —     | —                          | DODWELL & Co., Ltd.           | On 1st inst., at Noon     |
| SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN                                   | TIENSHAN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA           | On 3rd June, at Noon      |
| VANCOUVER B.C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL                               | CHINA             | Am. str.    | —     | —                          | JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN         | On 11th June              |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VICTORIA                            | STINDA            | Brit. str.  | —     | W. Dixon Hepcott           | CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.     | On 23rd June              |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VICTORIA                            | EMPEROR OF JAPAN  | Brit. str.  | —     | S. Robinson                | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.    | On 2nd June               |
| VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VICTORIA                            | EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Brit. str.  | —     | A. J. Halley               | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.    | On 14th June              |
| AUSMALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA                                           | EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Brit. str.  | —     | S. Robinson                | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.    | On 23rd June              |
| AUSMALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR                                            | TAIWAN            | Brit. str.  | —     | D. W. Grierson             | CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.    | On 12th July              |
| AUSMALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA                                           | ST. ALBAN         | Brit. str.  | —     | E. T. Ploher               | SWITZERLAND & SWISS           | On 2nd June, at 11 a.m.   |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                            | TANGO MARU        | Jap. str.   | —     | Takano                     | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 13th June, at 4 p.m.   |
| KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                                      | NIPPON MARU       | Jap. str.   | —     | Takada                     | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA           | On 12th June, at 10 a.m.  |
| KOBE & MOJI                                                          | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-morrow                 |
| TIENSHAN                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 5th June               |
| WELHAIWEI VIA TIENSHAN                                               | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-morrow, at Noon        |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI                                                | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 30th inst., at D'light |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-morrow                 |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                      | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 28th inst., at D'light |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | About 30th inst.          |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                      | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | About 3rd inst.           |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 1st June, at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA                                      | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 2nd June, at D'light   |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | About 3rd June            |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 15th June              |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-morrow, at 8 p.m.      |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 2nd June, at 2 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 23rd inst., at Noon    |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | To-morrow, at 3 p.m.      |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 29th inst., at Noon    |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 3rd June, at 3 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 28th inst.             |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 3rd June, at 7 a.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 28th inst.             |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 7th June, at 3 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 10th June, at 3 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 31st July              |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 30th inst., at 9 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI                                                             | KATHLEEN          | Brit. str.  | —     | —                          | JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. | On 2nd June, at Noon      |

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR

YUENANG "YUENANG" Saturday, 27th May, 8 a.m.

WEIHAWEI VIA TIENSHAN "CHIEFSENG" Tuesday, 30th May, D'light

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "CHIEFSENG" Tuesday, 30th May, 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI "CHIEFSENG" Friday, 2nd June, D'light

SANDAKAN "CHIEFSENG" Friday, 2nd June, Noon

MANILA "CHIEFSENG" Saturday, 3rd June, 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI "CHIEFSENG" Wednesday, 7th June, 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" Saturday, 10th June, 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTANG", "NANGANG", "LAISANG", and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSENG", "KUMSANG", leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Tientsin, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Duta, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1916. 16

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. 124

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SEARCHED FOR CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

STEAMERS

DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. 23

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" 18,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 31 MAY "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 25 JULY

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 14 JUNE "EMPRESS OF ASIA" 8 AUG.

"MONTEAGLE" 28 JUNE "MONTEAGLE" 30 AUG.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 18 JULY "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 6 SEPT.

Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, Sailing Guide Books, etc., please apply to J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong. P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

| FOR                                                                       | STEAMERS | TO SAIL   | REMARKS                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NYANZA and YOKOHAMA                                 | NOVARA   | 30th May  | Direct Service                             |
| LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSAILLES | NOVARA   | 32nd June | Connecting at Colombo with Mail to "Morea" |
| SHANGHAI                                                                  | NAGOYA   | 3rd June  | Direct Service                             |
| LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSAILLES | NAGOYA   | 10th June | Connecting at Colombo with Mail to "Morea" |

WIRELESS OF ALL STEAMERS: Return tickets for fare and half available to Europe for 7 days, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## S.S. "CACIQUE"

(American Registry).

MESSRS. W. R. GRACE & Co.'s fine new American Steamer "CACIQUE" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO from Hongkong on the 27th May, at 1 p.m.

For full information regarding freight bookings and rates apply to—

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1916. 651

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA"

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 2nd June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "YONGE" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "ARABIA" due in London about the 17th July, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1916. 1

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ALBANA"

FROM PENANG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 5th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th May, at 10.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1916. 727

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

The Steamship "KARIMOEN"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

having arrived,

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 2nd June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th May, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN, Managing Agents, JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN, Turk Building.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1916. 730

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SHIRALA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. 727







